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ABSTRACT

Utilizing data compiled from the 1970 U.S. Census of Population, this statistical analysis presents a comparison of the socioeconomic characteristics of growing and declining nonmetropolitan U.S. counties. In addition, separate analyses are presented for whites and racial minorities and for South and nonsouth regions (since analysis is limited to those counties having at least 250 racial minority residents and since 2/3 of these are located in the South, the analysis of national level nonmetropolitan data is heavily weighted by southern counties). This analysis indicates that when compared with growing nonmetropolitan counties, the declining nonmetropolitan counties have: (1) a deficit of working age population; (2) a higher proportion of dependent age groups; (3) a lower median educational attainment among the minority population; (4) a lower rate of female participation in the labor force (33.7% vs 37.9%); (5) a lower median family income ($6,546 vs $8,027); (6) less employment in manufacturing (23.1% vs 26.9%); (7) a higher than average amount of employment in low-wage/low-skill extractive industries (20.1% vs 6.5%); and (8) a higher percentage of families whose income falls below the poverty line. This analysis indicates a declining population affects an area's socioeconomic composition, age and labor force structures, and its ability to generate income. (JC)

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SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GROWING AND DECLINING NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 1970

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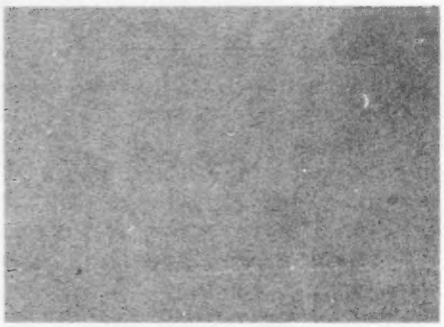

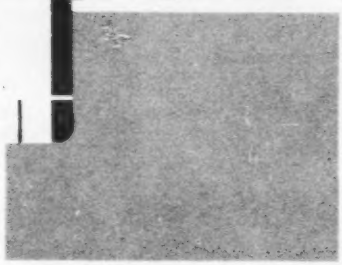

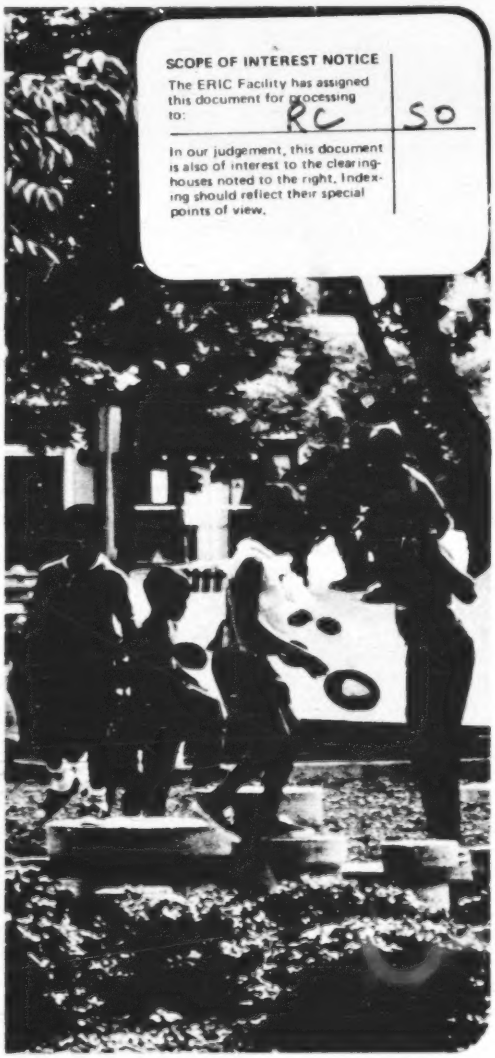

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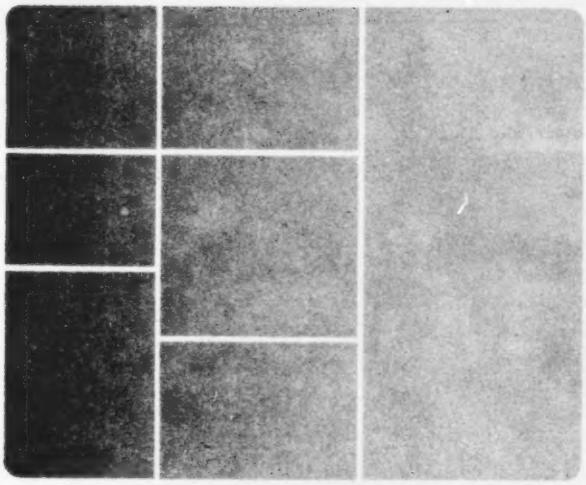
ABSTRACT

Population decline can adversely affect an area's social and economic composition, its age structure, the structure of its labor force, and its ability to generate income to support essential programs and activities. Counties with declining population have a deficit of working age population and a relatively high proportion of dependent age groups. Declining counties trail the growing counties in family income, labor force participation by females, and employment in manufacturing; they are characterized by much higher than average employment in low-wage and low-skill extractive industries. A substantial number of counties that declined during the 1960's are currently experiencing population growth. Hence, population decline is not necessarily irreversible; not all declining areas are being bypassed by the process of national economic growth.

Key Words: Nonmetropolitan population, Population growth, Population decline, Socioeconomic characteristics, Age, Sex, Race, Education, Family income, Poverty, Occupation, Industry, Labor force.



SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GROWING AND DECLINING NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 1970

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AUGUST 1975

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HIGHLIGHTS

Counties which are losing population lag behind population-gaining counties in family income, participation of women in the labor force, and employment in manufacturing. They also have higher than average employment in low-wage and low-skill extractive industries. While many of these population-losing counties have recently "turned around" and now experience population growth, population loss continues in others. Special assistance may be required to ensure a decent standard of living for residents of counties bypassed by national economic development.

Declining counties have a deficit of working age population, and a large proportion of elderly. Moreover, the racial minority population in declining areas has a relatively large proportion of young children as well. The youth and aged have relatively low rates of labor force participation and require a number of societal supports including educational and custodial institutions and health and income mainten

Median educational ..ta ment of the racial minority population in rapidly declining counties (6.9 years) is 2 years less than that in counties that grew and experienced net inmigration.

Regardless of race, region, or level of urbanization, the labor force participation rate of females in growing counties exceeds that in declining counties (37.9 percent vs 33.7 percent). Moreover, labor force participation is higher for women in counties that declined by less than 10 percent as compared with counties that declined by higher rates (34.7 percent vs 30.7 percent). In contrast, growing and declining counties differ only slightly in the proportion of males participating in the labor force.

Extractive industries such as agriculture and mining with relatively low wage and skill levels have experienced substantial declines in manpower needs; hence, counties highly dependent on extractive employment tend also to be areas of population decline. Employment in extractive industries increases regularly as a percentage of total employment as one moves from growing areas with net inmigration (6.5 percent) to counties that lost 10 percent or more of their population (20.1 percent).

Growing counties have a higher proportion of their labor force employed in manufacturing than is true of declining counties (26.9 percent vs 23.1 percent), but the pattern is not regular over the four categories of growth and decline. The heaviest reliance on manufacturing employment is among those counties that experienced modest population growth or slight decline.

Median family income is substantially lower in declining counties as compared with growing counties ($8,027 vs $6,546). Moreover, rapidly declining counties have less than 70 percent as much income per family as do rapidly growing counties ($8,331 vs $5,741). Similarly, the percentage of families falling below the poverty line is higher in declining counties. Differences in family income are related to the industry mix of employment, labor force participation rate of women, age composition, and educational attainment--all these factors favor growing counties. Wages and salaries are somewhat more important as a source of income in growing counties while the opposite is true of social security and welfare.

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For counties where population declines are expected to continue, special assistance may be required to upgrade standards of living.

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SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GROWING AND DECLINING NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 1970

by

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INTRODUCTION

Population change -- especially declines -- can have a serious negative impact on nonmetropolitan communities. Such change can adversely affect the composition of a community's population (5)*, and it is generally associated with the availability of services, amenities, and economic opportunities (6, 13).

Previous comparative research has investigated the association of population change with socioeconomic composition for cities and metropolitan areas (16, 20, 5) and for villages (12,7). Results of these studies are consistent; they show that growing communities have younger age structures, higher socioeconomic status, and higher labor force participation rates that suggest greater economic opportunity.

This study compares characteristics of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties in 1970 (data are based on 1970 Census of Population, the latest source of such information). In addition, it provides separate analyses for whites and racial minorities, and for the South and nonsouth regions.

DATA AND METHODS

The units of observation in this research are nonmetropolitan counties and county equivalents.1/ Data were compiled from the 1970 Census of Population in which the characteristics discussed here are based on a 20-percent sample of all households. As these are sample items, there is concern over the reliability of the characteristics data for racial minorities in counties with

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* Underscored numerals in parentheses refer to references on pages 25-26.

1/ The delineation of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties follows the official designation by the Office of Management and Budget in April 1974. Our data were compiled prior to the final announcement, however, and we recognize only 612 metropolitan counties rather than the current official total of 630.

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very small minority populations.2/ For example, the racial minority data presented for a county with 250 minority residents are based on 50 actual cases. Hence, this analysis is limited to those counties having at least 250 racial minority residents. There are 1,308 such counties, about two-thirds of which are located in the South (table 1, fig. 1). Consequently, the analysis of national level nonmetropolitan data is heavily weighted by southern counties.

Since one purpose of this report is to describe the characteristics of both white and minority populations in growing and declining areas, the analysis is based, necessarily, on data collected in counties with at least a minimum minority population. This procedure raises the question of whether the socioeconomic differences between growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties with at least 250 racial minority residents reflect the more general differences existing between all growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties. Appendix B contains data for all 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties; they are highly similar to corresponding data presented in the text of the report. Readers interested in the socioeconomic differences between all growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties, regardless of race, are directed to Appendix B.

To delineate growing and declining counties, those growing by even one person [or that remained stable] were distinguished from those that declined. Table 2 indicates that regardless of the level of urbanization or of the region, the difference in the average rate of population change between the categories is approximately 20 percentage points.

Population change is a product of natural increase and net migration. In growing counties, population change was primarily due to natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, while net outmigration was the basic source of change in declining counties (table 3, fig. 2). However, growing counties did experience some net inmigration. Table 1 indicates 306 of the 713 growing counties had net inmigration while 407 experienced net outmigration. Furthermore, table 2 indicates that the rate of population growth is positively associated with net migration. Growing counties with net inmigration grew by 22.5 percent while growing counties with net outmigration grew by only 6.3 percent. Consequently, growing counties were subdivided into two groups (a) those that experienced net inmigration and (b) those that experienced net outmigration. Similarly, the declining category was partitioned into two groups, but since virtually all declining counties experienced net outmigration, they were divided on the basis of the rate of population decline. The distribution of

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2/ Although several years old, 1970 Census Data are the most current available on socioeconomic characteristics at the county level. Racial minority refers to Negroes and other races. In the South, 96.7 percent of this category is Negro, but Negroes comprise only 81.1 percent of the racial minority population in the remainder of the country. Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and a number of other groups are major components of the racial minority population in the nonsouth (17). Of 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with at least 250 racial minority residents, only 417 are located outside of the South. Consequently, the minority data are heavily weighted by the southern black population.

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Table 1--Population and number of counties by population growth and decline, race, region, and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
Population (Thousands) 2/							
All nonmetropolitan							
Total							
United States	38,595	25,919	11,972	13,947	12,676	9,538	3,138
South	21,916	13,128	5,481	7,647	8,788	6,361	2,427
Nonsouth	16,679	12,791	6,491	6,300	3,888	3,177	711
White							
United States	32,854	22,958	11,024	11,934	9,896	7,522	2,374
South	17,042	10,850	4,758	6,092	6,192	4,474	1,718
Nonsouth	15,812	12,108	6,266	5,842	3,704	3,048	656
Racial minority							
United States	5,741	2,961	948	2,013	2,780	2,015	765
South	4,875	2,278	722	1,556	2,597	1,887	710
Nonsouth	866	683	226	457	183	128	55
20,000 or more urban							
Total							
United States	19,175	15,271	7,564	7,707	3,904	3,397	507
South	7,543	5,686	2,658	3,028	1,857	1,615	242
Nonsouth	11,632	9,585	4,906	4,679	2,047	1,782	265
White							
United States	17,227	13,916	7,050	6,866	3,311	2,921	390
South	6,040	4,699	2,299	2,400	1,341	1,206	135
Nonsouth	11,187	9,217	4,751	4,466	1,970	1,715	255
Racial minority							
United States	1,948	1,355	514	841	593	476	117
South	1,504	987	359	628	517	410	107
Nonsouth	444	368	155	213	76	66	10
Less than 20,000 urban							
Total							
United States	19,420	10,648	4,408	6,240	8,772	6,142	2,630
South	14,373	7,442	2,823	4,619	6,931	4,746	2,185
Nonsouth	5,047	3,206	1,585	1,621	1,841	1,396	445
White							
United States	15,627	9,042	3,974	5,068	6,585	4,602	1,983
South	11,002	6,151	2,460	3,691	4,851	3,269	1,582
Nonsouth	4,625	2,891	1,514	1,377	1,734	1,333	401
Racial minority							
United States	3,793	1,606	434	1,172	2,187	1,539	648
South	3,371	1,291	363	928	2,080	1,477	603
Nonsouth	422	315	71	244	107	62	45
Number of Counties							
All nonmetropolitan							
United States	1,308	713	306	407	595	401	194
South	891	438	177	261	453	302	151
Nonsouth	417	275	129	146	142	99	43
20,000 or more urban							
United States	285	217	105	112	68	58	10
South	125	89	43	46	36	31	5
Nonsouth	160	128	62	66	32	27	5
Less than 20,000 urban							
United States	1,023	496	201	295	527	343	184
South	766	349	134	215	417	271	146
Nonsouth	257	147	67	80	110	72	38

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.
2/ Rows and columns may not balance due to rounding.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

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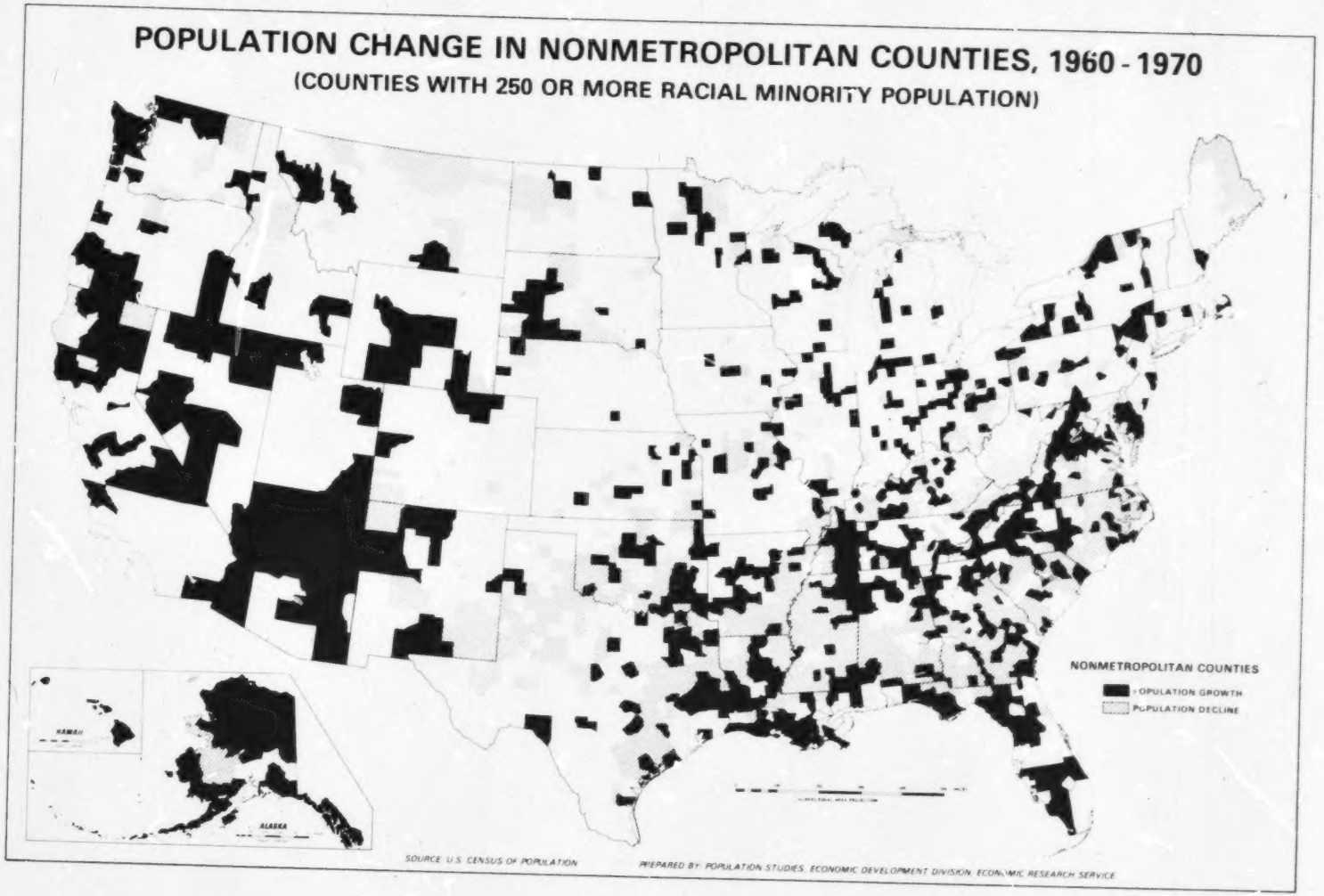
POPULATION CHANGE IN NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 1960 - 1970
(COUNTIES WITH 250 OR MORE RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION)
NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES
POPULATION GROWTH
POPULATION DECLINE
HAWAII
ALASKA
SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION
PREPARED BY: POPULATION STUDIES, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

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Table 2--Population change for growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1960-1970 1/

Region	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	10 percent or more
	All nonmetropolitan						
United States							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	2/ 1,986	3,020	2,198	822	-1,034	-437	-597
Percent	5.4	13.2	22.5	6.3	-7.5	-4.4	-16.0
South							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	737	1,482	1,013	469	-745	-291	-454
Percent	3.5	12.7	22.7	6.5	-7.8	-4.4	-15.8
Nonsouth							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	1,249	1,538	1,185	353	-289	-146	-143
Percent	8.1	13.7	22.3	5.9	-6.9	-4.6	-16.7
	20,000 or more urban population						
United States							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	1,807	2,037	1,526	511	-230	-149	-81
Percent	10.4	15.4	25.3	7.1	-5.6	-4.2	-13.8
South							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	729	822	574	248	-93	-61	-32
Percent	10.7	16.9	27.5	8.9	-4.8	-3.6	-11.7
Nonsouth							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	1,078	1,215	952	263	-137	-88	-49
Percent	10.2	14.5	24.1	6.0	-6.3	-4.7	-15.6
	Less than 20,000 urban population						
United States							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	179	983	672	311	-804	-287	-517
Percent	.9	10.2	18.0	7.9	-8.4	-4.5	-16.4
South							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	8	660	439	221	-652	-230	-422
Percent	.1	9.7	18.4	5.0	-8.6	-4.6	-16.2
Nonsouth							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	170	323	233	90	-152	-57	-95
Percent	3.5	11.2	17.2	5.9	-7.7	-4.0	-17.6

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.
2/ Rows and columns do not balance precisely due to rounding.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0011

Table 3--Components of population change for growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1960-1970 1/

Region	Population		Population change, 1960-1970		Components of population change			
					Natural increase		Net migration	
	1970	1960	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.		Thou.		Thou.	
All nonmetropolitan								
United States								
All nonmetropolitan	38,329	36,374	1,955	5.37	3,972	10.92	-2,017	-5.55
Growing	25,822	22,819	3,003	13.16	2,702	11.85	301	1.32
Declining	12,507	13,555	-1,048	-7.73	1,270	9.37	-2,318	-17.10
South								
All nonmetropolitan	21,777	21,053	724	3.44	2,376	11.29	-1652	-7.85
Growing	13,112	11,624	1,488	12.80	1,434	12.34	54	.45
Declining	8,665	9,429	-764	-8.11	942	9.99	-1,706	-18.01
Nonsouth								
All nonmetropolitan	16,552	15,321	1,231	8.03	1,596	10.42	-365	-2.39
Growing	12,710	11,195	1,515	13.61	1,268	11.40	247	2.21
Declining	3,842	4,126	-284	-6.88	328	7.96	-612	-14.82
20,000 or more urban population								
United States								
All nonmetropolitan	19,086	17,276	1,810	10.48	2,106	12.19	-296	-1.55
Growing	15,231	13,192	2,039	15.46	1,671	12.67	368	2.79
Declining	3,855	4,084	-229	-5.61	435	10.65	-664	-16.29
South								
All nonmetropolitan	7,486	6,730	756	11.23	958	14.23	-202	-3.00
Growing	5,676	4,830	846	17.52	726	15.04	120	2.48
Declining	1,810	1,900	-90	-4.74	232	12.21	-322	-16.96
Nonsouth								
All nonmetropolitan	11,600	10,546	1,054	9.99	1,148	10.89	-94	-.89
Growing	9,555	8,362	1,193	14.27	945	11.31	248	2.96
Declining	2,045	2,184	-139	-6.36	203	9.30	-342	-15.65
Less than 20,000 urban population								
United States								
All nonmetropolitan	19,243	19,098	145	.76	1,866	9.77	-1,721	-9.01
Growing	10,591	9,627	964	10.01	1,031	10.71	-67	-.70
Declining	8,652	9,471	-819	-8.65	835	8.82	-1,654	-17.46
South								
All nonmetropolitan	14,291	14,323	-32	-.22	1,418	9.90	-1,450	-10.12
Growing	7,436	6,794	642	9.44	708	10.42	-66	-.97
Declining	6,855	7,529	-674	-8.95	710	9.43	-1,384	-18.38
Nonsouth								
All nonmetropolitan	4,952	4,775	17[illegible]	3.71	448	9.38	-271	-5.68
Growing	3,155	2,833	322	11.37	323	11.41	-1	-.05
Declining	1,797	1,942	-145	-7.47	125	6.45	-270	-13.89

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Components of Population Change," Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 402, 1971.

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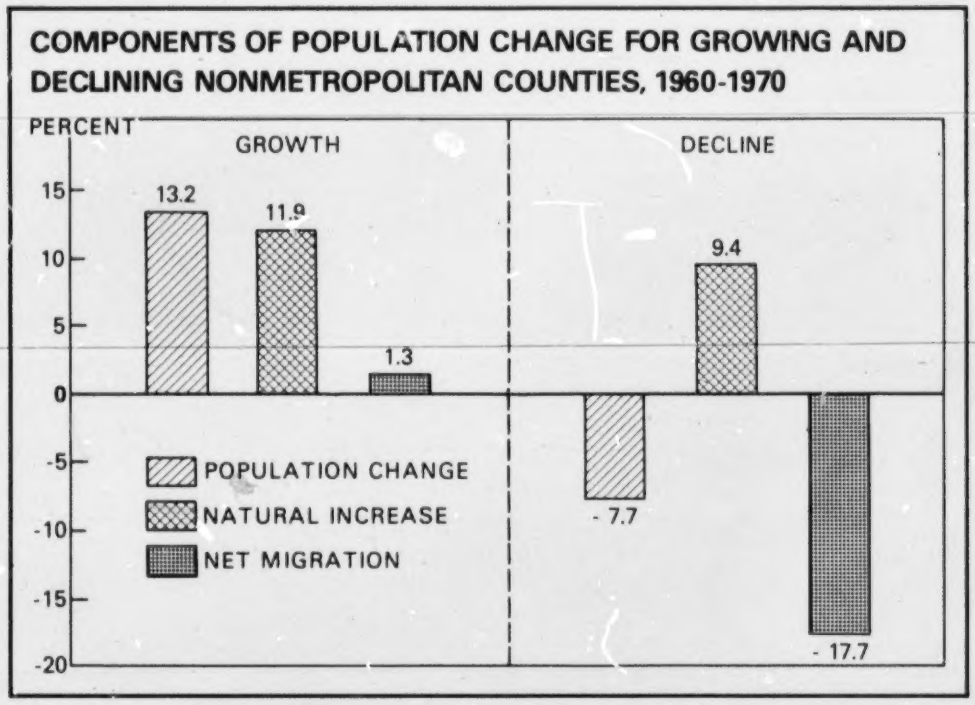

Figure 2

population and of counties over these four categories of growth and decline is indicated in table 1, and their rates of population change are displayed in table 2.

The level of urbanization is introduced as a test factor to elaborate the association between population change and population composition. This is necessary because previous research has demonstrated that population change and population composition bear a common association with urbanization (8). Thus, adjusting for the level of urbanization allows one to determine whether there is an actual link between population change and population composition, or whether the observed relationship is merely due to a common association with the third extraneous variable, level of urbanization.

Two urbanization categories were delineated by grouping together those counties having 20,000 or more urban residents and those having fewer than 20,000 urban residents.3/ This classification has been used in previous research which indicates that the categories are substantially different in their population characteristics (11).

3/ Urban residents are those living in places of 2,500 or more population.

0013

This research focuses on socioeconomic differences between growing and declining nonmetropolitan populations, yet the data presented can be used to compare the composition of the various racial groups, regions, and urbanization categories as well. This analysis, however, is limited to the growth-decline comparisons, and the basic purpose for introducing race, region, and level of urbanization is to determine whether the differences between growing and declining areas persist after other factors are accounted for.

PATTERNS OF NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION CHANGE

There are growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties in all parts of the Nation, yet definite areas of growth and decline are discernible as well. Figure 1 demonstrates that nonmetropolitan population growth took place in the interstitial zones between metropolitan areas of the Northeast and around the lower Great Lakes, in the Florida Peninsula and the Gulf Coast, the Southern Textile Piedmont, the mid-South uplands, the Ozark-Ouachita areas of Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and the far West. On the other hand, the Great Plains, Western Corn Belt, southern Appalachian coal fields, and cotton growing areas of the old South experienced decline in their nonmetropolitan populations.4/

ANALYSIS

A socioeconomic profile of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties is displayed in tables 4 through 8. These tables are composed of three sections: one for whites, one for racial minorities, and one for the total population. Moreover, each section is subdivided into control categories of urbanization. Identical tables for all 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties undifferentiated by race appear in Appendix B.

Age and Sex Composition

Age. The age composition of a community imposes requirements and limitations on each of its institutions. Figure 3 indicates that declining counties had a comparative deficit of young adults (aged 15 to 45) and a larger than average proportion of persons aged 45 and older. Hence, in 1970, the median age of growing counties (27.1 years) was lower than that in declining counties (29.0 years) (table 4). Similarly, growing counties were younger than declining counties in both categories of urbanization and in both the South and nonsouth regions (app. table A-1).

In contrast, the median age of the racial minority population was somewhat higher in growing than in declining counties (21.2 years vs 20.0 years). Figure 4 demonstrates that this is because there was a large proportion of young minority children, as well as of older adults in declining counties. Hence, the aging effect of the elderly was moderated by the large number of children, and

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4/ Beale (2) has discussed these patterns more completely.

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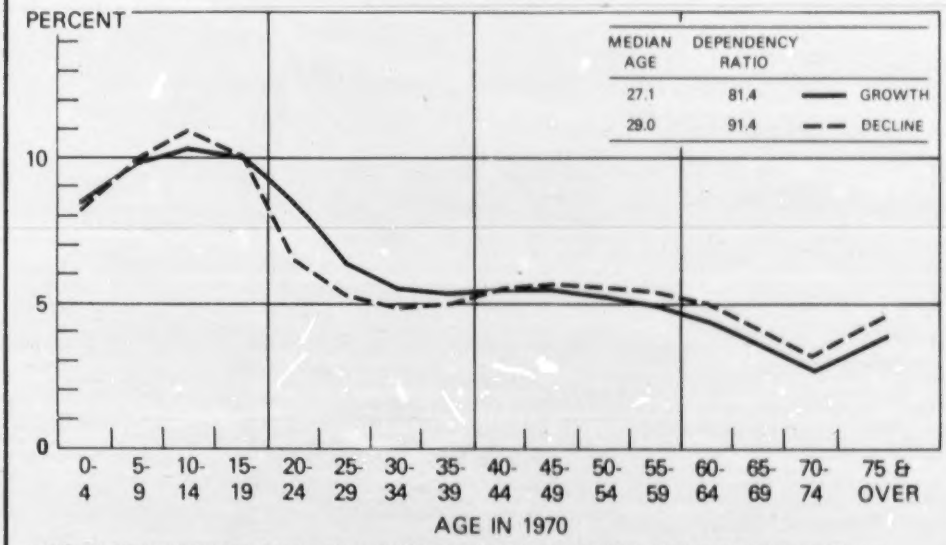
Table 4--Age and sex composition of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	27.7	27.1	27.2	27.1	29.0	29.1	28.6
Dependency ratio 2/	84.6	81.4	77.6	84.7	91.4	89.1	98.7
Sex ratio 3/	96.6	97.8	99.3	96.5	94.2	94.2	94.1
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	26.7	26.3	26.0	26.7	28.4	28.9	25.6
Dependency ratio	79.9	78.4	74.6	82.2	86.3	84.7	97.7
Sex ratio	97.5	98.4	100.0	96.9	93.9	94.0	93.5
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	28.8	28.4	29.4	27.7	29.2	29.2	29.2
Dependency ratio	89.4	85.9	83.2	88.0	93.8	91.7	98.9
Sex ratio	95.7	96.9	97.9	96.1	94.3	94.3	94.2
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	28.9	28.0	27.7	28.3	31.5	31.5	31.6
Dependency ratio	79.9	78.5	76.1	80.8	83.2	81.8	88.0
Sex ratio	97.0	98.0	99.1	97.0	94.9	94.9	95.2
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	27.4	26.9	26.4	27.4	29.9	30.2	27.9
Dependency ratio	77.4	76.6	73.5	79.9	80.8	79.9	87.4
Sex ratio	97.8	98.6	99.9	97.2	94.7	94.6	94.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	30.8	29.8	30.2	29.5	32.3	32.3	32.5
Dependency ratio	82.8	81.6	81.0	82.0	84.5	83.0	88.2
Sex ratio	96.2	97.0	97.6	96.6	95.1	95.0	95.3
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	20.7	21.2	22.0	20.7	20.0	20.4	19.4
Dependency ratio	116.6	107.2	97.3	112.2	127.6	122.9	141.2
Sex ratio	94.0	96.5	101.6	94.1	91.5	91.7	90.7
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	21.3	21.7	21.8	21.5	20.0	20.4	19.0
Dependency ratio	105.7	98.5	90.8	103.5	124.3	120.3	141.9
Sex ratio	94.9	97.2	101.7	94.5	89.9	90.2	89.0
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	20.3	20.7	22.2	20.1	20.0	20.4	19.5
Dependency ratio	122.7	115.1	105.6	118.9	128.6	123.7	141.1
Sex ratio	93.5	95.9	101.5	93.9	91.9	92.2	91.1

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.
2/ Persons under 18 years of age plus persons 65 years old and over as a percent of persons 18 to 64.
3/ Males per 100 females.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0015

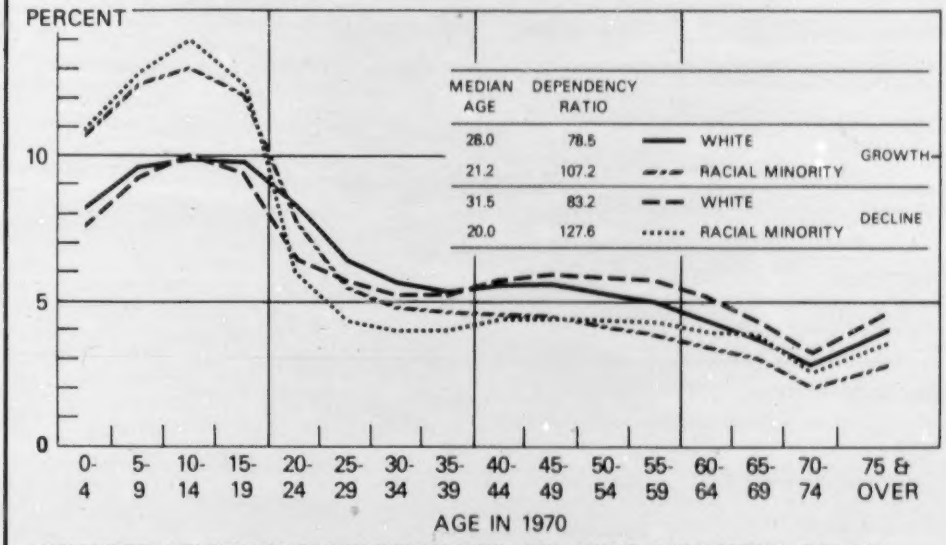
AGE COMPOSITION OF GROWING AND DECLINING NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 1970*



* 1308 COUNTIES WITH 250 OR MORE RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION. SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1970

Figure 3

AGE COMPOSITION OF GROWING AND DECLINING NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES BY RACE, 1970*



* 1308 COUNTIES WITH 250 OR MORE RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION. SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1970

Figure 4

0016

the median age of the racial minority population in declining counties was reduced. The large number of minority children in declining counties is partly due to high fertility and the fact that a number of such children are left behind by parents migrating to metropolitan areas (18, 19).

Except for the larger proportion of racial minority children in declining areas, the shape of the white and minority age structures in growing and declining counties was essentially the same. For both racial groups, declining counties had a deficit of young adults and an abundance of older persons. This is reflected in the dependency ratio which, regardless of race, was higher in declining counties than in growing counties (table 4).

The dependency ratio is a crude measure of the relationship between the economically active population and those segments of the population which are economically dependent. Accordingly, declining areas had a heavier dependency load than growing areas, and because of their larger proportion of young children, racial minority populations in declining counties had the heaviest dependency load of all (table 4).

Dividing the growing counties by whether or not they had net inmigration reveals little difference in median age, yet figure 5 demonstrates that their age structures are substantially different. Growing counties with net outmigration had a high proportion of children and a deficit of young adults. This is reflected in the dependency ratio which was higher in growing counties experiencing a net loss of population through migration (84.9 vs 77.6).

Disaggregating the population decline category indicates that counties losing 10 percent of their population between 1960 and 1970 had a higher proportion of children, a substantial deficit of working age persons, and a slightly higher percentage of the elderly (fig. 6). Hence, the dependency ratio in such counties was notably higher than in counties which experienced a lesser degree of population decline (98.7 vs 89.1).

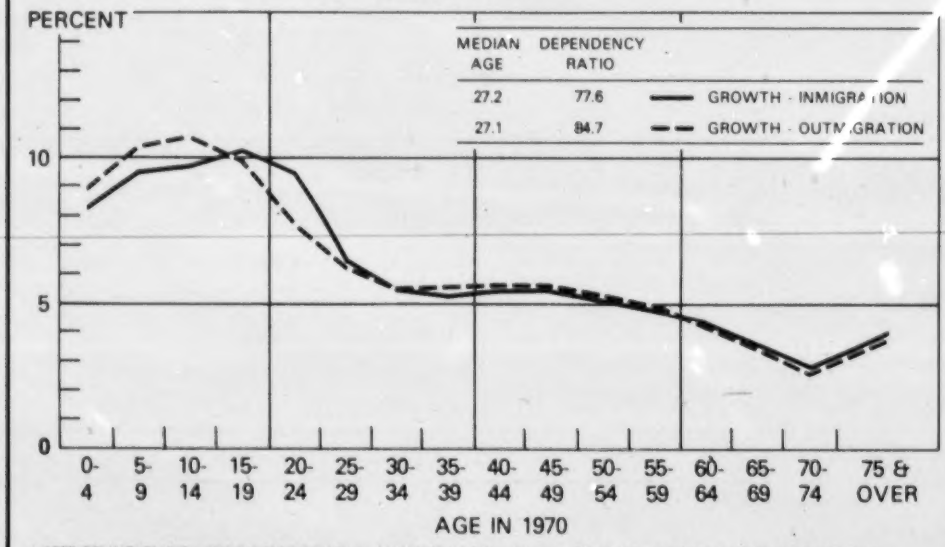
Sex. There were more males per 100 females in growing counties than in declining counties for both racial groups and within control levels of urbanization (although the difference is greater in those counties with 20,000 or more urban residents) (table 4).

Partitioning the growth and decline categories into their various components indicates that growing counties with net inmigration had more males per 100 females than growing counties that experienced net outmigration (99.3 vs 96.5). In contrast, there was little difference in the sex ratio between the two component groups of population decline (94.2 vs 94.1).

Sex differences between areas have generally been explained by the nature of employment opportunities, and areas with heavy employment in extractive industries have been shown to have high ratios of males to females. In the present data, declining counties had lower sex ratios than growing counties despite the fact that a larger proportion of their labor force was employed in extractive industries.

Accordingly, we must look elsewhere for an explanation of the present

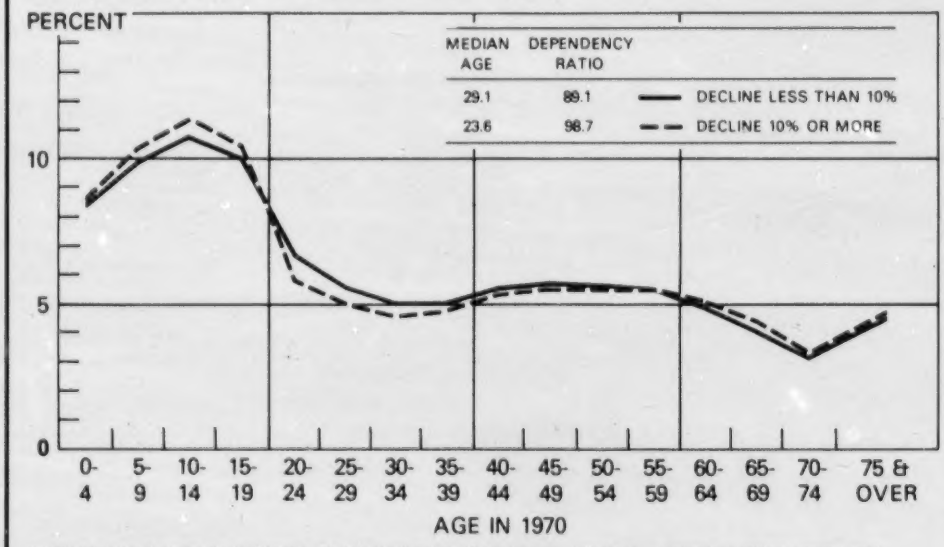
AGE COMPOSITION OF TWO CATEGORIES OF GROWING NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 1970*



* 1308 COUNTIES WITH 250 OR MORE RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION. SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1970

Figure 5

AGE COMPOSITION OF TWO CATEGORIES OF DECLINING NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 1970*



* 1308 COUNTIES WITH 250 OR MORE RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION. SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1970

Figure 6

00018

findings. There is evidence that variation in the sex ratio between growing and declining counties is attributable to the disparity in length of life between males and females. That is, declining counties had a larger proportion of elderly persons, and male mortality is considerably higher than female mortality at these older ages (14). The sex selectivity of migration may be another contributing factor which explains the lower sex ratio observed in growing counties that lost through net migration.

Educational Attainment

At the national level, median years of schooling were higher in growing nonmetro counties (11.4 years vs 10.2 years), but this aggregate pattern was not characteristic of all race and regional categories. For example, the difference in educational attainment for whites was substantially reduced when the level of urbanization was adjusted (table 5). Regionally, in the South and nonsouth there was little difference in educational attainment for whites between growing and declining counties with 20,000 or more urban residents, although growing counties in the nonsouth did have higher educational attainment in less urbanized areas (app. table A-2). This suggests that differences in educational attainment for whites are due to urbanization rather than population change.

Racial minorities in growing counties had higher levels of educational attainment than their counterparts in declining counties. In the South, this difference was evident in both categories of urbanization, and in the nonsouth in more urbanized areas where educational attainment in growing counties exceeded that in declining counties by a full year (10.6 years vs 9.6 years) (app. table A-2).

Among growing counties, educational attainment was more than 6 months higher in counties that experienced net inmigration as compared with those that had a net migration loss. This difference holds for racial minorities in all counties, regardless of the level of urbanization, and for whites in less urbanized counties. There was little or no variation in educational attainment for whites between the county groups with 20,000 or more urban residents.

Declining counties losing 10 percent or more of their population had lower educational attainment than counties declining by less substantial rates. Once again, this comparison holds for racial minorities, regardless of the level of urbanization, and for whites in counties with less than 20,000 urban population. Furthermore, the patterns discussed above are generally characteristic of the South and nonsouth regions as well (app. table A-2).

For racial minorities, then, median educational attainment increased regularly as one moved from counties with heavy population decline (6.9 years) to those that grew and experienced net inmigration (8.9 years). For whites, the pattern was less regular, although educational attainment seemed to be associated with population growth in less urbanized counties.

Data from the Survey of Economic Opportunity indicate that black migrants have higher educational levels than nonmigrants, and hence, the differences in school years completed discussed above may be due to the loss through migration of better educated blacks from declining areas (1).

Table 5--Educational attainment, occupational status, and labor force participation of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed 2/	11.0	11.4	12.0	11.0	10.2	10.4	9.5
Pct. white collar 3/	36.1	37.4	41.0	35.2	33.2	33.4	32.6
Pct. males in labor force 4/	65.3	65.8	64.3	67.0	64.4	65.2	62.0
Pct. females in labor force	36.5	37.9	38.1	37.8	33.7	34.7	30.7
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.2
Pct. white collar	40.2	40.6	43.1	38.2	38.2	38.0	40.2
Pct. males in labor force	65.4	65.3	63.7	67.0	65.7	65.8	65.0
Pct. females in labor force	37.9	38.7	38.6	38.8	34.6	34.5	35.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	10.1	10.5	11.0	10.1	9.7	9.9	9.2
Pct. white collar	31.9	32.7	34.6	31.3	30.9	30.9	31.0
Pct. males in labor force	65.2	66.4	65.4	67.0	63.8	64.8	61.4
Pct. females in labor force	35.2	36.8	37.2	36.6	33.3	34.8	29.7
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.4	11.0	11.1	10.3
Pct. white collar	39.1	39.7	41.7	37.9	37.6	37.7	37.1
Pct. males in labor force	66.8	66.9	65.2	68.5	66.7	67.3	64.8
Pct. females in labor force	36.3	37.6	37.7	37.5	33.6	34.5	30.8
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1
Pct. white collar	42.3	42.6	44.6	40.5	41.1	40.6	44.8
Pct. males in labor force	66.5	66.2	64.4	68.2	67.5	67.5	68.3
Pct. females in labor force	37.5	38.3	38.2	38.4	34.5	34.3	36.1
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	10.7	10.9	11.2	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.0
Pct. white collar	35.5	35.4	36.5	34.5	35.7	30.9	30.4
Pct. males in labor force	67.2	67.9	66.6	68.9	66.3	67.2	64.2
Pct. females in labor force	35.1	36.5	36.8	36.3	33.1	34.6	29.7
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.2	7.4	7.6	6.9
Pct. white collar	13.7	15.0	16.1	14.4	12.0	12.0	12.3
Pct. males in labor force	55.2	55.9	53.4	57.1	54.4	55.6	51.3
Pct. females in labor force	37.7	41.1	44.1	39.8	34.2	35.6	30.5
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.6	7.9	8.1	6.7
Pct. white collar	16.6	16.8	18.7	15.6	15.8	15.4	17.3
Pct. males in labor force	54.7	55.3	53.2	56.7	53.4	53.7	51.8
Pct. females in labor force	41.0	43.6	45.7	42.3	35.3	35.4	34.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	7.6	8.1	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.5	6.9
Pct. white collar	12.1	13.3	12.9	13.5	11.1	10.9	11.4
Pct. males in labor force	55.4	56.4	53.6	57.5	54.7	56.2	51.2
Pct. females in labor force	36.0	39.0	42.1	37.9	33.9	35.6	29.7

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population. 2/ Population 25 years and older. 3/ Professional, technical, and kindred; manager, official, and proprietor; clerical; sales. 4/ Aged 14 or more years. Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0020

Another contributing factor may be age composition, since older populations as found in declining counties would tend to have lower educational status.

Economic Activity

Economic activity is a basic determinant of an area's prosperity and vitality, and community well-being depends, to a large extent, on the number of jobs available and the occupation and industry mix of the jobs.

Labor force participation. One aspect of an area's economy that is of fundamental importance is the proportion of its working age population (ages 14 and over) participating in the labor force. 5/ A county's labor force participation rate reflects the number and type of jobs available, economic pressure for more than one household member to earn income, attitudes toward work for women, and physical characteristics of the population such as age and health.

Regardless of race, region, and level of urbanization, the labor force participation rate of females in growing counties exceeded that in declining counties. This difference seems to be greater for racial minorities than for whites and especially greater for minorities in more urbanized counties (table 5).

There was little difference in female labor force participation for whites between counties that grew and had net inmigration and those that experienced net migration loss. In contrast, labor force participation was notably higher for racial minority females in growing counties with net inmigration. This difference is especially marked in southern counties (app. table A-2).

Comparing the two categories of population decline reveals a general inverse relation between the degree of population decline and labor force participation of women. Regardless of race and region, labor force participation was higher for women in counties that declined by less than 10 percent as compared with counties that declined by a more precipitous rate. 6/

In contrast, growing and declining counties differed only slightly in the proportion of males participating in the labor force. Differences were very small and inconsistent for whites, and slight but consistently in favor of growing counties for racial minorities.

Disaggregating the population growth category reveals that regardless of race, region, or level of urbanization, growing counties with inmigration

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5/ Persons in the labor force include both employed and unemployed (but looking for work) individuals aged 14 and older.

6/ There is no clear difference between the two groups of declining counties with 20,000 or more urban population, but there are only 10 such counties that lost 10 percent or more of their population. Hence, comparisons of these two categories are relatively unimportant.

tended to have lower labor force participation of males than was true of growing counties that experienced net outmigration (table 5). One explanation for this surprising finding is that many growing nonmetropolitan counties are centers for retirement and a larger proportion of older persons in a community would tend to reduce the overall labor force participation rate. Support for this explanation is demonstrated in figure 5 which showed that there was a higher proportion of the elderly in growing counties with net inmigration as compared with counties that grew but experienced net migration loss.

In addition, colleges and universities often create population growth with net inmigration, and college communities are likely to have a relatively large number of young adults not in the labor force. 7/

Comparing the two categories of population decline indicates that male labor force participation was greater in counties that lost less than 10 percent of their population as compared with those that lost at a higher rate. Once again, there was little difference between more urbanized declining counties, but this comparison is weakened by the small number of counties in the high-decline group (table 1).

Percent employed in white collar occupations. At the national level, the percent employed in white collar occupations was higher in growing as compared with declining nonmetropolitan counties (37.4 percent vs 33.2 percent). 8/ This pattern was characteristic of both racial categories and of both levels of urbanization. Moreover, white collar employment tended to be higher, regardless of race or level of urbanization, in growing counties that experienced net inmigration as compared with those that lost population through outmigration. In contrast, there was no clear pattern of differences in the percent employed in white collar occupations between the two categories of population decline (table 5).

The pattern of differences discussed above was characteristic of the nonsouth regions as well as of the entire Nation, but not of the South. In the South, adjusting for race and level of urbanization substantially reduced differences in white collar employment between growing and declining counties. However, consistent with the pattern observed in other regions, growing counties with net inmigration did have a higher percentage of their labor force employed in white collar occupations than was true of growing counties with net outmigration (app. table A-2).

7/ Of 187 nonmetropolitan counties with 4-year State Colleges, 54 % grew with net inmigration, 28% grew with net outmigration, and 18% declined in population.

8/ White collar occupations include: (a) professional, technical, and kindred, (b) manager, official, proprietor, (c) clerical, and (d) sales.

0022

Employment by industry. 9/ The types of jobs available in an area depend, to some extent, on the industrial composition of the area's economy. Hence, the differences in white collar employment discussed above may be associated with industrial composition. Most industries include a wide range of occupations, yet certain industries, such as agriculture and mining, have substantially lower skill levels than others. Agriculture, forestry, and mining have experienced substantial declines in their manpower needs, and hence, counties that have a large proportion of their labor force employed in extractive industries tend also to be areas of population decline. Regardless of race, region, or level of urbanization, declining counties had a larger proportion of their labor force employed in extractive industry than was true of growing counties (13.2 percent vs 7.4 percent) (table 6). Dependence on extractive industries increases consistently as one moves from growing counties with net inmigration to those that lost 10 percent or more of their population. In the South, whereas general differences between growing and declining areas applied, there was little consistent difference in extractive employment between the two subgroups of population growth. In addition, there seemed to be no difference in extractive employment for racial minorities between growing and declining counties outside of the South. However, when counties were broken into the four subgroups of growth and decline the familiar inverse relationship between population growth and percent employed in extractive industries emerged (app. table A-3).

Growing counties had a higher percent of their labor force employed in manufacturing than was true of declining counties (26.9 percent vs 23.1 percent) (table 6). This was the case in all race by region and level of urbanization categories. Growing counties that experienced outmigration had a somewhat higher percent employed in manufacturing than was the case for their counterparts that grew with net inmigration (28.8 percent vs 24.8 percent). One explanation for this is that manufacturing was not a rapidly growing industry during the 1960's, and counties that grew rapidly in population were not characterized by heavy employment in manufacturing. On the other hand, neither was manufacturing a declining industry. Hence, the heaviest reliance on manufacturing employment was found among those counties that experienced modest population growth or slight decline. Furthermore, counties that lost over 10 percent of their population during the 1960's had substantially lower employment in manufacturing than was true of counties that declined by less precipitous rates (25.4 percent vs 15.5 percent).

In contrast, there was little consistent association between population growth and decline and employment in wholesale and retail trade (table 6).

9/ The industrial categories are: (a) extractive--agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining; (b) manufacturing--durable and nondurable; and (c) trade--wholesale or retail.

Table 6--Employment by industry of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive 2/	9.2	7.4	6.5	8.2	13.2	11.1	20.1
Pct. manufacturing 3/	25.7	26.9	24.8	28.8	23.1	25.4	15.5
Pct. trade 4/	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.3	17.5	17.3	18.0
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.6	6.1	5.4	6.8	8.5	8.0	12.0
Pct. manufacturing	25.4	25.7	23.6	27.9	24.0	25.1	16.5
Pct. trade	18.3	18.2	18.0	18.4	19.0	18.8	20.5
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	11.9	9.2	8.4	9.9	15.3	12.9	21.7
Pct. manufacturing	26.1	28.7	26.9	29.9	22.7	25.6	15.2
Pct. trade	16.5	16.3	16.8	15.9	16.7	16.5	17.4
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	8.9	7.2	6.4	8.1	12.8	10.7	20.0
Pct. manufacturing	25.7	27.0	24.8	29.0	22.6	25.0	14.5
Pct. trade	18.4	18.1	18.0	18.2	19.1	18.9	19.8
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.4	6.0	5.3	6.8	8.1	7.6	11.4
Pct. manufacturing	25.5	25.8	23.6	28.0	24.2	25.3	16.5
Pct. trade	19.0	18.7	18.4	19.1	20.1	19.8	22.3
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	11.6	9.1	8.2	9.8	15.2	12.7	21.8
Pct. manufacturing	26.0	28.9	27.0	30.4	21.8	24.8	14.1
Pct. trade	17.7	17.1	17.4	16.9	18.6	18.3	19.3
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	11.5	8.9	8.3	9.1	14.7	12.9	20.4
Pct. manufacturing	26.1	26.3	24.4	27.3	25.7	27.7	19.7
Pct. trade	10.2	10.8	10.9	10.7	9.5	9.5	9.7
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	8.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	11.4	10.6	15.1
Pct. manufacturing	24.6	25.4	23.0	27.0	22.3	23.5	16.6
Pct. trade	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.5	10.9	10.7	11.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	13.1	10.0	9.5	10.3	15.6	13.6	21.4
Pct. manufacturing	26.8	27.1	26.1	27.5	26.6	28.9	20.3
Pct. trade	9.6	10.1	10.4	10.0	9.2	9.1	9.3

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.
2/ Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining.
3/ Durable and nondurable.
4/ Wholesale and retail.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0024

Family Income

Median family income was substantially lower in declining counties than in growing counties, regardless of race, region, or level of urbanization (table 7 and app. table 4). Comparing the four subgroups of population growth and decline indicated a regular increase in median family income as one moves from counties that lost 10 percent or more of their population to those that grew with net inmigration. The rapidly declining counties had less than 70 percent as much income per family as did the rapidly growing counties. This general pattern is characteristic of nearly all race by region and level of urbanization categories. 10/ Similarly, the percentage of families falling below the poverty line was higher in declining counties as well. Differences in family income were generally greater for minorities than for whites and in the non-south rather than in the South.

Differences in family income may be related to the industrial composition of growing and declining counties. For example, Morrill and Wohlenberg (15) demonstrated that poverty was directly associated with the proportion of the labor force employed in such industries as agriculture and mining and inversely associated with employment in other industries such as durable goods manufacturing and trade. Consequently, if declining areas are characterized by low-wage and low-skill industries, then this might explain their lower level of family income. Moreover, income and occupational status are generally thought to be positively associated, and hence, another determinant of higher family income in growing counties may be higher occupational status (indicated by percent white collar).

Higher labor force participation of women in growing counties may indicate that such areas have a larger proportion of families with more than one wage earner. This is another factor that is likely to be associated with higher family income. Furthermore, differences in family income may be due to the sources from which income is accrued. For example, table 8 indicates that wages and salaries were somewhat more important as a source of income in growing as compared with declining counties while the opposite was true of social security and welfare. Such differences are especially marked for the racial minority population where 84 percent of all income came from wages and salaries in growing counties but only 78 percent in declining counties. Disaggregating the growth and decline categories revealed little consistent difference between the two subgroups of population growth. But, wages and salaries did make up a higher proportion of income in counties that lost less than 10 percent as compared with those that lost 10 percent or more of their population. Similarly, social security and welfare contributed a somewhat larger proportion of income in counties that experienced rapid population loss as compared with those that lost at less substantial rates. Finally, lower family income in declining counties is related to their higher ratio of dependent to working age groups.

10/ The general pattern is not characteristic of the white population in southern counties with 20,000 or more urban residents.

0025

Table 7--Income of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race and level of urbanization, 1969 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
				Total population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$7,547	$8,027	$8,331	$7,772	$6,546	$6,794	$5,741
Pct. below poverty level	21.7	18.1	15.8	20.0	28.9	26.7	35.7
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$8,400	$8,621	$8,794	$8,455	$7,576	$7,677	$6,802
Pct. below poverty level	16.5	15.1	14.0	16.1	22.1	21.0	29.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$6,699	$7,195	$7,555	$6,941	$6,068	$6,287	$5,543
Pct. below poverty level	26.7	22.3	18.8	24.7	31.9	29.8	36.9
				White population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$8,026	$8,357	$8,549	$8,185	$7,302	$7,499	$6,633
Pct. below poverty level	16.2	14.6	13.7	15.3	20.0	18.3	25.1
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$8,714	$8,880	$8,982	$8,781	$8,085	$8,127	$7,746
Pct. below poverty level	13.2	12.6	12.3	12.8	15.8	15.4	18.4
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$7,289	$7,580	$7,807	$7,412	$6,892	$7,087	$6,407
Pct. below poverty level	19.5	17.6	16.2	18.7	22.1	20.2	26.5
				Racial minority population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$4,057	$4,783	$5,152	$4,614	$3,463	$3,682	$2,916
Pct. below poverty level	52.8	45.2	40.4	47.3	60.7	57.7	68.5
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$4,679	$5,150	$5,456	$4,963	$3,702	$3,871	$3,035
Pct. below poverty level	46.1	41.0	37.2	43.1	57.4	54.8	67.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$3,795	$4,481	$4,798	$4,359	$3,403	$3,628	$2,898
Pct. below poverty level	56.1	48.6	44.1	50.3	61.5	58.5	68.7

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

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Table 8--Percent of family income from selected sources for growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race and level of urbanization, 1969 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	77.2	78.3	77.9	78.7	74.6	76.1	69.5
Social Security	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.7	4.5	5.4
Public assistance	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.6
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.2	79.4	78.9	79.9	78.7	79.2	75.3
Social Security	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.3	3.9
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	74.9	76.6	76.0	77.1	72.5	74.1	68.2
Social Security	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	5.0	4.7	5.8
Public assistance	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.7
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	76.9	78.0	77.6	78.4	74.3	75.8	69.0
Social Security	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.3	5.1
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.0	79.1	78.6	79.6	78.7	79.2	75.0
Social Security	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.9	4.0	2.8
Public assistance	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	74.3	76.1	75.6	76.5	71.8	73.4	67.6
Social Security	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.8	4.5	5.5
Public assistance	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	81.3	83.7	84.8	83.2	77.8	79.1	73.8
Social Security	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.8	6.7	6.3	8.0
Public assistance	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	5.0	4.5	6.7
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	83.1	84.6	85.8	83.9	78.7	78.6	78.9
Social Security	4.8	4.2	3.7	4.5	6.6	6.4	7.5
Public assistance	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	4.6	4.5	4.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	80.1	82.8	83.5	82.6	77.6	79.3	72.8
Social Security	5.9	5.0	4.8	5.0	6.7	6.3	8.1
Public assistance	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	5.1	4.5	7.0

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

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CONCLUSION

The composition of a community's population is associated with its current well-being and with its potential as a place to live. For example, the age and sex composition of a community imposes requirements and limitations on each of its institutions. Age-sex structure has implications for the size, rates of entry and departure, and other aspects of the labor force, for family formation and childbearing, for the demand for housing units, and for the delivery of community, health, and social services.

Although the differences between growing and declining counties were not generally large, the data in this paper depict a population profile in declining areas which is relatively less well off than that in growing areas. Moreover, most differences were not diminished by controlling for the level of urbanization, and in most cases, they held for both whites and racial minorities and in the South and nonsouth.

Paradoxically, many counties that declined in population between 1960 and 1970 experienced growth in the number of occupied housing units. In general, this is attributable to the reduced size of households in the United States.11/ For rural areas in particular, it is associated with the large number of elderly persons who continue to live in a separate household after their children have left home or after the loss of a spouse. This is an important consideration for a community because many services are distributed on a household basis rather than on a per capita basis. Hence, declining population has not necessarily meant a declining need for housing units or for fuel, water, and services associated with housing.

Perhaps the most important difference between growing and declining counties is the age composition of their populations. Declining counties were shown to have a deficit of working age population and a relatively high proportion of the elderly. Moreover, the racial minority population in declining counties was shown to have a surplus of young children as well. Youth and the elderly are generally thought of as being the dependent segments of a population. These groups have relatively low rates of labor force participation and they require a number of societal supports, including educational and custodial institutions and health and income maintenance. In addition, the availability of capital has been shown to be less in areas with heavy dependency burdens (4).

Declining counties were also shown to lag behind growing counties in family income, and it was suggested that this difference was related to lower levels of labor force participation by females and a higher proportion of the labor force employed in low-wage and low-skill extractive industries in declining counties.

11/ Average number of persons per household declined from 3.67 in 1960 to 2.97 in 1974 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Censuses, and Current Population Reports).

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These data seem to indicate a rather bleak future for nonmetropolitan counties that have experienced population decline, and especially for those that declined at a rate of 10 percent or more. Interestingly, however, a substantial number of counties that declined in the 1960's have "turned around" and are currently experiencing population growth. The data in table 9 indicate that 64 percent of the counties that declined during the sixties gained population between 1970 and 1973 (833 of 1,297), and that 53 percent of those that declined by 10 percent or more during the sixties gained between 1970 and 1973 (275 of 517).

This suggests that the determinants of nonmetropolitan population decline may be transitory, e.g., population decline may reflect a period of adjustment in the manpower needs of agriculture, forestry, mining, and other extractive industries. Recent population growth in such areas is indicative of growth in manufacturing, service, and other types of nonextractive employment (3). Hence, one cannot conclude that population decline is an irreversible process, and that all declining areas are being bypassed by the process of national economic growth.

In contrast, the data in table 9 also indicate that the vast majority of counties that lost population between 1970 and 1973, in fact, also lost during the 1960's (464 of 592). Thus, in many instances, population decline does tend to perpetuate itself. This tends to be the case in such areas as the Great Plains where decades of decline have created an age structure which is not conducive to natural increase, and in parts of the southern coastal plain and old cotton belt where the outmigration of racial minorities continues at a relatively high rate.

Table 9--Growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties 1970-1973 cross classified by population change 1960-1970

Item	Population change, 1970-1973		
	Total	Growth	Decline
	Number		
Population change, 1960-1970			
Total counties	2,485	1,893	592
Growth	1,188	1,060	128
Inmigration	556	511	45
Outmigration	632	549	83
Decline	1,297	833	464
Less than 10 percent	780	558	222
10 percent or more	517	275	242

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970 and Current Population Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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The process of national economic development spreads its gains and burdens inequitably among geographic, demographic, and economic groups. Many nonmetropolitan areas are characterized by population growth, while in others, population decline is a transitory adjustment to reduced manpower needs in extractive industry. For these areas, the social and economic future seems optimistic. For other areas, especially those that have experienced long-term continuous population decline, an optimistic future is not assured. Data presented in this report indicate that population decline can have a detrimental impact on the socioeconomic composition of an area, on its age structure, on the structure of its labor force, and on its ability to generate income to support essential programs and activities.

These communities present a paradox for public policy. As Hoover (10) has noted, one broad aim of population distribution policy is a rapid advancement of the Nation's per capita income. The realization of this objective would require that population and economic activity be located where they can contribute most effectively to national per capita output. Hence, the spatial misallocation of manpower and capital is clearly to be avoided.

Hoover suggested that a strategy of enhanced mobility (for both labor and capital) is the most fundamental way in which a government can influence spatial allocation with the aim of increasing national per capita output. Moreover, it follows that, in many instances, this strategy requires the migration of people and business from areas of low marginal productivity to areas of higher marginal productivity.

On the other hand, Heady (9) has observed, "...we want development for rural communities which possess positive possibilities... But for those who do not, we also have an equal obligation, if we are not to further the inequities which stem automatically from economic growth."

Accordingly, there is growing concern that, to prevent inequity, forms of assistance might be directed to those settlements where the economic future is in question. Such assistance might come in the form of education and training programs, public aid to ensure the provision of high quality health, recreation, and social services, or as payments to cover the capital loss suffered by businesses in declining areas. But basically, aid is needed to enhance standards of living for persons who live in communities bypassed by the process of national economic development.

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Appendix table A-1--Age and sex composition of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region, and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
South							
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	27.7	27.3	27.7	27.0	28.5	28.5	28.3
Dependency ratio 2/	85.5	80.7	78.6	82.3	93.1	90.7	99.4
Sex ratio 3/	95.4	96.7	98.1	95.8	93.5	93.5	93.5
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	26.2	25.8	26.0	25.7	27.5	28.0	24.3
Dependency ratio	79.0	76.0	74.6	77.2	89.1	87.0	104.1
Sex ratio	96.9	98.4	99.9	97.1	92.5	92.5	91.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	28.6	28.6	29.5	28.0	28.7	28.7	28.8
Dependency ratio	89.1	84.6	82.4	85.9	94.1	92.0	98.9
Sex ratio	94.7	95.5	96.3	95.0	93.8	93.8	93.7
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	29.7	28.6	28.7	28.6	32.0	31.9	32.1
Dependency ratio	77.7	75.6	75.3	75.8	81.4	79.6	86.1
Sex ratio	96.4	97.5	98.1	96.9	94.5	94.5	94.7
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	27.6	26,9	26.8	27.0	30.4	30.6	29.1
Dependency ratio	72.6	71.1	71.3	70.9	77.7	77.4	80.7
Sex ratio	98.3	99.6	100.6	98.7	93.9	93.8	94.5
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	31.1	30.1	30.7	29.8	32.4	32.4	32.4
Dependency ratio	80.6	79.1	79.2	79.1	82.4	80.5	86.6
Sex ratio	95.4	95.9	95.9	95.8	94.7	94.7	94.7
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	20.6	21.1	21.8	20.7	20.0	20.4	19.5
Dependency ratio	119.3	110.1	103.2	113.5	128.0	123.5	140.8
Sex ratio	92.1	93.3	97.4	91.5	91.1	91.3	90.7
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	20.9	21.3	21.5	21.2	19.9	20.3	18.9
Dependency ratio	110.7	103.2	98.8	105.8	126.8	122.6	144.0
Sex ratio	91.4	92.8	95.8	91.2	88.8	88.9	88.6
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	20.4	20.9	22.1	20.4	20.0	20.4	19.6
Dependency ratio	123.3	115.7	107.7	119.0	128.3	123.8	140.2
Sex ratio	92.4	93.7	99.1	91.7	91.7	91.9	91.0

--Continued

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Appendix table A-1--Age and sex composition of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region, and level of urbanization, 1970--Continued

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
Nonsouth							
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	27.6	27.0	26.7	27.3	30.1	30.3	29.4
Dependency ratio	83.4	82.1	76.9	87.8	87.9	86.0	96.5
Sex ratio	98.1	98.9	100.3	97.4	95.7	95.6	96.2
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	27.0	26.6	26.0	27.3	29.2	29.6	26.8
Dependency ratio	80.5	79.8	74.5	85.7	83.8	82.6	92.1
Sex ratio	97.9	98.5	100.1	96.8	95.3	95.3	95.1
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	29.1	28.1	29.1	27.0	31.3	31.3	31.3
Dependency ratio	90.4	89.2	84.5	94.1	92.6	90.6	99.2
Sex ratio	98.6	100.1	100.9	99.3	96.1	95.9	96.9
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	28.1	27.4	26.9	27.8	30.7	30.8	30.5
Dependency ratio	82.4	81.2	76.7	86.3	86.4	85.0	93.2
Sex ratio	97.7	98.4	99.7	97.0	95.6	95.4	96.6
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	27.3	26.9	26.2	27.6	29.6	30.0	27.1
Dependency ratio	80.1	79.5	74.5	85.2	82.9	81.8	91.1
Sex ratio	97.5	98.1	99.6	96.4	95.2	95.2	95.1
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	30.0	29.0	29.5	28.6	32.1	31.8	32.9
Dependency ratio	88.3	86.9	84.0	90.3	90.6	89.4	94.5
Sex ratio	98.2	99.5	100.2	98.7	96.1	95.7	97.5
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	21.2	21.5	22.4	20.7	20.0	20.9	18.7
Dependency ratio	102.8	98.1	80.7	108.7	122.3	113.2	147.2
Sex ratio	105.2	107.6	116.2	103.6	96.8	99.1	91.6
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.6	21.1	21.2	20.3
Dependency ratio	90.3	86.9	74.6	97.1	108.7	107.0	120.7
Sex ratio	107.6	109.7	116.8	104.9	97.7	98.4	93.0
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	19.8	19.9	22.6	19.3	19.5	20.6	18.4
Dependency ratio	117.7	112.9	95.7	118.5	133.1	120.2	153.8
Sex ratio	102.8	105.2	115.1	102.5	96.2	99.8	91.3

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population. 2/ Persons under 18 years of age plus persons 65 years old and over as a percent of persons 18 to 64. 3/ Males per 100 females.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

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Appendix table A-2--Educational attainment, occupational status, and labor force participation of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region, and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
South							
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed 2/	10.0	10.3	10.8	10.0	9.6	9.8	9.1
Pct. white collar 3/	33.3	34.3	36.6	32.7	31.5	31.6	31.3
Pct. males in labor force 4/	64.2	64.7	63.7	65.5	63.5	64.4	61.0
Pct. females in labor force	36.3	38.2	38.0	38.2	33.7	35.0	30.1
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	11.0	11.1	11.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	9.8
Pct. white collar	38.4	38.6	40.5	36.8	37.8	37.6	38.7
Pct. males in labor force	63.1	62.6	61.9	63.3	64.5	64.7	63.2
Pct. females in labor force	38.4	39.5	38.7	40.3	35.0	34.7	36.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	9.6	9.8	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.0
Pct. white collar	30.5	31.1	33.0	29.9	29.8	29.6	30.5
Pct. males in labor force	64.9	66.4	65.5	66.9	63.2	64.3	60.8
Pct. females in labor force	35.3	37.1	37.5	36.9	33.3	35.1	29.4
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	10.7	10.8	11.2	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.0
Pct. white collar	38.0	38.2	39.7	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.0
Pct. males in labor force	66.1	65.9	64.7	66.9	66.5	67.3	64.1
Pct. females in labor force	35.9	37.4	37.0	37.6	33.4	34.7	29.9
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	11.7	11.6	12.0	11.3	11.7	11.6	12.0
Pct. white collar	43.3	43.1	44.2	42.1	43.9	43.3	49.3
Pct. males in labor force	64.4	63.5	62.4	64.5	67.7	67.4	70.4
Pct. females in labor force	37.7	38.5	37.4	39.5	34.8	34.5	38.3
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.0	10.2	10.4	9.8
Pct. white collar	35.1	34.5	35.7	33.8	35.9	35.9	35.8
Pct. males in labor force	67.1	67.9	66.8	68.5	66.1	67.3	63.6
Pct. females in labor force	35.0	36.5	36.7	36.4	33.0	34.9	29.2
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	7.7	8.1	8.5	7.8	7.3	7.5	6.8
Pct. white collar	11.8	11.9	13.0	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.9
Pct. males in labor force	56.5	58.1	56.8	58.7	55.0	56.2	51.7
Pct. females in labor force	38.0	42.3	45.3	40.9	34.3	35.7	30.7
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	8.1	8.3	8.7	8.1	7.6	7.9	6.4
Pct. white collar	13.9	13.3	14.6	12.6	15.2	14.8	17.0
Pct. males in labor force	56.6	57.7	57.9	57.6	54.3	54.9	52.1
Pct. females in labor force	41.5	44.7	47.3	43.2	35.5	35.6	34.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.4	6.8
Pct. white collar	10.7	10.8	11.3	10.6	10.7	10.6	11.0
Pct. males in labor force	56.4	58.3	55.7	59.5	55.2	56.6	51.7
Pct. females in labor force	36.5	40.4	43.3	39.2	34.1	35.7	30.0

--Continued

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Appendix table A-2--Educational attainment, occupational status, and labor force participation of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region, and level of urbanization, 1970--Continued

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
Nonsouth							
				Total population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.2
Pct. white collar	39.7	40.6	42.8	38.2	36.8	36.9	36.4
Pct. males in labor force	66.7	66.8	64.8	68.9	66.3	66.6	65.3
Pct. females in labor force	36.8	37.7	38.2	37.2	33.9	34.1	32.7
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1
Pct. white collar	41.3	41.8	44.4	39.1	38.7	38.3	41.6
Pct. males in labor force	66.9	67.0	64.7	69.5	66.7	66.8	66.5
Pct. females in labor force	37.5	38.2	38.6	37.8	34.3	34.2	34.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.3	11.6	10.5
Pct. white collar	35.9	36.5	37.6	35.5	34.8	35.2	33.3
Pct. males in labor force	66.1	66.3	65.2	67.3	65.9	66.3	64.6
Pct. females in labor force	35.1	36.1	36.9	35.4	33.3	33.9	31.4
				White population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.5
Pct. white collar	40.3	41.1	43.2	38.9	37.4	37.4	37.2
Pct. males in labor force	67.6	67.8	65.6	70.2	67.2	67.3	66.7
Pct. females in labor force	36.8	37.7	38.1	37.3	33.9	34.1	33.1
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Pct. white collar	41.8	42.3	44.8	39.6	39.2	38.7	42.1
Pct. males in labor force	67.6	67.7	65.4	70.2	67.4	67.5	67.1
Pct. females in labor force	37.5	38.1	38.5	37.7	34.3	34.2	34.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.7	10.9
Pct. white collar	36.5	37.2	38.0	36.4	35.3	35.7	34.0
Pct. males in labor force	67.6	68.0	66.3	70.0	66.9	67.1	66.4
Pct. females in labor force	35.3	36.4	36.9	35.9	33.5	33.9	32.0
				Racial minority population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	9.6	9.8	10.8	9.2	8.9	9.2	8.4
Pct. white collar	25.7	27.0	28.3	26.3	20.0	20.2	19.2
Pct. males in labor force	48.8	49.2	43.9	52.3	46.9	47.6	45.1
Pct. females in labor force	35.8	36.9	39.8	35.5	32.0	33.9	27.4
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	10.4	10.6	11.3	10.0	9.6	9.5	10.2
Pct. white collar	26.2	27.3	30.2	25.3	19.8	19.7	20.7
Pct. males in labor force	49.4	49.7	44.1	54.3	47.5	47.4	47.9
Pct. females in labor force	39.3	40.3	41.7	39.4	34.2	34.1	35.5
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	8.8	8.8	9.9	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.2
Pct. white collar	25.1	26.6	23.6	27.5	20.1	20.9	18.8
Pct. males in labor force	48.1	48.6	43.6	50.3	46.5	47.8	44.4
Pct. females in labor force	32.1	32.7	35.6	31.9	30.3	33.7	25.6

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population. 2/ Population 25 years and older. 3/ Professional, technical, and kindred; manager, official, and proprietor; clerical; sales. 4/ Aged 14 or more years. Source: Census of Population, 1970.

00036

Appendix table A-3--Employment by industry of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region and level of urbanization, 1970 [1/]

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
South							
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive [2/]	10.0	7.4	7.2	7.6	14.1	11.9	20.6
Pct. manufacturing [3/]	27.3	29.6	27.0	31.4	23.7	26.3	16.2
Pct. trade [4/]	16.7	16.6	17.0	16.4	16.8	16.7	17.3
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	9.4	9.0	12.4
Pct. manufacturing	26.3	27.3	25.1	29.2	22.9	23.6	18.0
Pct. trade	18.0	17.8	17.6	18.0	18.7	18.6	19.2
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	11.8	8.8	8.6	8.9	15.4	12.8	21.5
Pct. manufacturing	27.9	31.3	28.8	32.8	24.0	27.3	16.0
Pct. trade	16.0	15.8	16.5	15.3	16.3	16.0	17.0
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	9.5	7.2	6.9	7.4	13.8	11.4	20.6
Pct. manufacturing	27.4	29.8	27.3	31.8	23.0	25.8	15.0
Pct. trade	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.7	19.1	18.9	19.5
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	8.7	8.4	10.7
Pct. manufacturing	26.5	27.4	25.2	29.5	23.2	23.7	18.8
Pct. trade	19.5	19.1	18.5	19.6	20.9	20.6	22.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	11.5	8.7	8.4	8.8	15.2	12.5	21.6
Pct. manufacturing	27.9	31.6	29.1	33.3	23.0	26.6	14.7
Pct. trade	17.5	16.8	17.3	16.4	18.6	18.3	19.1
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	11.9	8.8	9.1	8.7	15.1	13.2	20.6
Pct. manufacturing	27.1	28.0	25.2	29.4	26.0	28.0	20.0
Pct. trade	9.9	10.3	10.8	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.7
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	9.0	7.7	8.4	7.3	12.1	11.2	15.9
Pct. manufacturing	25.1	26.4	23.8	28.0	22.0	23.3	16.3
Pct. trade	10.9	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.8	10.6	11.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	13.3	9.7	9.8	9.7	15.8	13.8	21.5
Pct. manufacturing	28.0	29.4	26.7	30.5	27.0	29.2	20.7
Pct. trade	9.4	9.8	10.2	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.4

--Continued

0037

Appendix table A-3--Employment by industry of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region and level of urbanization, 1970--Continued

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
Nonsouth							
				Total population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	8.2	7.4	5.9	8.8	11.2	9.6	18.3
Pct. manufacturing	23.7	24.2	22.9	25.6	21.8	23.6	13.2
Pct. trade	18.3	18.2	17.9	18.4	18.9	18.6	20.1
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.6	6.4	5.3	7.6	7.6	7.0	11.7
Pct. manufacturing	24.9	24.8	22.8	27.0	24.9	26.3	15.2
Pct. trade	18.6	18.4	18.1	18.7	19.3	19.0	21.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	12.0	10.3	7.9	12.7	15.1	13.0	22.4
Pct. manufacturing	20.9	22.4	23.4	21.3	18.2	20.1	12.0
Pct. trade	17.8	17.5	17.3	17.6	18.3	18.1	19.2
				White population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	8.2	7.3	5.9	8.7	11.2	9.7	18.4
Pct. manufacturing	23.8	24.4	23.0	26.0	21.8	23.7	13.2
Pct. trade	18.6	18.4	18.1	18.7	19.1	18.8	20.6
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.6	6.4	5.3	7.6	7.7	7.1	11.8
Pct. manufacturing	24.9	24.9	22.8	27.1	24.9	26.4	15.1
Pct. trade	18.7	18.6	18.3	18.8	19.5	19.2	21.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	12.0	10.2	7.9	12.6	15.3	13.1	22.6
Pct. manufacturing	21.2	22.9	23.5	22.2	18.3	20.2	12.0
Pct. trade	18.2	17.8	17.5	18.2	18.7	18.3	19.8
				Racial minority population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	9.1	9.1	5.5	10.9	9.2	6.8	16.4
Pct. manufacturing	19.7	19.6	21.3	18.7	20.0	21.8	14.3
Pct. trade	12.1	12.5	11.6	13.0	10.2	10.5	9.2
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	7.0	7.1	4.7	8.8	6.1	6.2	6.0
Pct. manufacturing	22.8	22.5	20.9	23.6	24.2	24.9	19.5
Pct. trade	12.8	13.0	11.6	14.0	11.6	11.5	12.0
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	11.8	11.8	7.5	13.1	11.6	7.5	19.6
Pct. manufacturing	15.6	15.4	22.1	13.4	16.5	18.4	12.8
Pct. trade	11.2	11.9	11.6	12.0	9.1	9.4	8.4

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.
2/ Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining.
3/ Durable and nondurable.
4/ Wholesale and retail.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0038

Appendix table A-4--Income of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region and level of urbanization, 1969 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
South							
	----------Total population----------						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$6,634	$7,068	$7,290	$6,909	$5,932	$6,127	$5,401
Pct. below poverty level	27.4	22.9	20.3	24.8	33.8	31.8	39.0
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$7,452	$7,652	$7,793	$7,528	$6,797	$6,904	$5,924
Pct. below poverty level	22.2	19.9	18.1	21.5	29.2	27.6	39.6
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$6,218	$6,651	$6,844	$6,531	$5,718	$5,874	$5,349
Pct. below poverty level	30.0	25.2	22.3	26.9	35.1	33.3	39.0
	----------White population----------						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$7,327	$7,550	$7,624	$7,494	$6,937	$7,105	$6,471
Pct. below poverty level	19.2	17.5	16.7	18.2	22.2	20.5	26.6
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$8,118	$8,194	$8,174	$8,211	$7,864	$7,825	$8,233
Pct. below poverty level	15.1	14.4	14.4	14.5	17.2	17.4	15.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$6,905	$7,078	$7,133	$7,042	$6,682	$6,844	$6,318
Pct. below poverty level	21.5	19.8	18.8	20.5	23.5	21.6	27.5
	----------Racial minority population----------						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$3,833	$4,416	$4,770	$4,251	$3,404	$3,612	$2,887
Pct. below poverty level	55.6	48.6	44.1	50.6	61.6	58.8	69.1
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$4,227	$4,631	$4,955	$4,455	$3,537	$3,700	$2,945
Pct. below poverty level	50.7	45.7	41.5	47.9	60.0	57.4	69.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$3,680	$4,250	$4,597	$4,109	$3,373	$3,588	$2,877
Pct. below poverty level	57.8	50.8	46.6	52.3	62.0	59.2	69.0

--Continued

0039

Appendix table A-4--Income of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region, and level of urbanization, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
Nonsouth							
	----------Total population----------						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$8,714	$9,026	$9,249	$8,818	$7,786	$7,982	$6,826
Pct. below poverty level	14.1	13.0	11.9	14.1	17.7	16.2	24.3
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$8,978	$9,195	$9,364	$9,031	$8,151	$8,253	$7,399
Pct. below poverty level	12.8	12.2	11.8	12.6	15.7	14.9	20.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$8,090	$8,547	$8,911	$8,181	$7,345	$7,606	$6,460
Pct. below poverty level	17.1	15.5	12.5	18.3	20.0	17.8	26.5
	----------White population----------						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$8,806	$9,124	$9,314	$8,936	$7,889	$8,059	$7,049
Pct. below poverty level	13.0	11.9	11.5	12.4	16.3	15.2	21.3
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$9,044	$9,260	$9,421	$9,102	$8,225	$8,322	$7,498
Pct. below poverty level	12.2	11.6	11.4	11.9	14.8	14.0	19.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$8,239	$8,715	$8,958	$8,423	$7,482	$7,691	$6,754
Pct. below poverty level	14.8	12.9	11.8	14.1	18.1	16.7	22.4
	----------Racial minority population----------						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$6,110	$6,554	$6,829	$6,414	$4,626	$5,217	$3,433
Pct. below poverty level	36.2	33.3	27.1	36.0	46.5	40.3	60.8
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$6,709	$6,990	$7,021	$6,969	$5,433	$5,572	$4,784
Pct. below poverty level	29.6	27.5	25.9	28.5	39.5	38.7	45.0
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$5,406	$5,957	$6,414	$5,816	$4,101	$4,859	$3,228
Pct. below poverty level	42.7	39.7	29.7	42.3	51.4	41.9	64.2

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0040

Appendix table A-5--Percent of family income from selected sources for growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region, and level of urbanization, 1969 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
South							
	Total population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	76.8	78.3	77.3	79.1	74.2	75.5	70.3
Social Security	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.9	4.7	5.7
Public assistance	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.7
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.5	80.0	79.0	80.9	77.9	78.2	75.8
Social Security	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.1	4.3	4.4	3.7
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	75.2	76.9	75.6	77.7	73.0	74.5	69.7
Social Security	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.8	5.9
Public assistance	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.7
	White population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	76.2	77.7	76.8	78.5	73.5	74.9	69.7
Social Security	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.6	4.3	5.3
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.1	79.5	78.4	80.4	77.8	78.2	75.2
Social Security	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.9	4.0	2.8
Public assistance	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	74.5	76.3	75.0	77.1	72.2	73.5	69.1
Social Security	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.8	4.5	5.6
Public assistance	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1
	Racial minority population						
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	81.3	84.2	84.8	83.8	78.2	79.5	74.0
Social Security	5.9	5.1	4.6	5.3	6.9	6.5	8.2
Public assistance	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.3	4.9	4.4	6.3
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	83.1	85.1	86.0	84.6	78.[illegible]	78.5	78.0
Social Security	5.4	4.7	4.3	5.0	6.9	6.7	7.8
Public assistance	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.7	4.6	4.6	5.0
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	80.4	83.3	83.7	83.2	78.2	79.8	73.4
Social Security	6.2	5.3	4.9	5.5	6.9	6.4	8.2
Public assistance	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.7	4.9	4.4	6.5

--Continued

0041

Appendix table A-5--Percent of family income from selected sources for growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by race, region, and level of urbanization, 1969--Continued

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
Nonsouth							
				Total population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	77.7	78.3	78.3	78.4	75.4	77.0	67.1
Social Security	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.6
Public assistance	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.1	79.0	78.8	79.3	79.4	80.0	75.0
Social Security	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.1
Public assistance	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	74.3	76.1	76.6	75.6	70.6	73.1	62.0
Social Security	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.9
Public assistance	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.6
				White population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	77.6	78.2	78.1	78.3	75.4	77.1	67.0
Social Security	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.5
Public assistance	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.0	78.9	78.7	79.2	79.4	80.0	74.8
Social Security	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.1	4.1
Public assistance	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	74.0	75.8	76.4	75.1	70.7	73.2	61.8
Social Security	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.9
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1
				Racial minority population			
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	81.2	82.7	84.7	81.7	74.3	75.3	70.9
Social Security	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.6	5.0	4.7	6.1
Public assistance	3.6	3.0	2.9	3.0	6.2	4.9	10.9
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	83.2	83.7	85.4	82.6	80.0	79.4	85.2
Social Security	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.5	4.8	4.8	5.3
Public assistance	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.2	4.2	3.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	78.7	81.3	82.8	80.9	69.4	70.8	66.5
Social Security	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.6	5.2	4.6	6.4
Public assistance	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	7.9	5.4	13.1

1/ 1,308 nonmetropolitan counties with 250 or more racial minority population.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0042

Appendix table B-1--Population and number of counties by population growth and decline, region, and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
Population (Thousands) 2/							
United States							
All nonmetropolitan							
Total	55,217	35,593	17,021	18,572	19,624	14,443	5,181
20,000 or more urban	21,581	17,482	9,104	8,378	4,099	3,592	507
Less than 20,000 urban	33,636	18,111	7,917	10,194	15,525	10,852	4,673
South							
Total	24,077	14,177	6,027	8,150	9,900	7,060	2,840
20,000 or more urban	7,594	5,737	2,709	3,028	1,857	1,615	242
Less than 20,000 urban	16,483	8,440	3,318	5,122	8,043	5,445	2,598
Nonsouth							
Total	31,140	21,416	10,994	10,422	9,724	7,383	2,341
20,000 or more urban	13,987	11,745	6,395	5,350	2,242	1,977	265
Less than 20,000 urban	17,153	9,671	4,599	5,072	7,482	5,407	2,076
Number of Counties							
United States							
All nonmetropolitan							
Total	2,485	1,188	556	632	1,297	780	517
20,000 or more urban	326	255	131	124	71	61	10
Less than 20,000 urban	2,159	933	425	508	1,226	719	507
South							
Total	1,117	531	226	305	586	376	210
20,000 or more urban	126	90	44	46	36	31	5
Less than 20,000 urban	991	441	182	259	550	345	205
Nonsouth							
Total	1,368	657	330	327	711	404	307
20,000 or more urban	200	165	87	78	35	30	5
Less than 20,000 urban	1,168	492	243	249	676	374	302

1/ 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties.
2/ Rows and columns may not balance due to rounding.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0043

Appendix table B-2--Population change for growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1960-1970 1/

Region	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
	All nonmetropolitan						
United States							
Change 1960-1970 2/							
Amount (000)	2,349	3,986	2,946	1,040	-1,637	-678	-959
Percent	4.4	12.6	20.9	5.9	-7.7	-4.5	-15.6
South							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	735	1,593	1,097	496	-858	-331	-527
Percent	3.2	12.7	22.3	6.5	-8.0	-4.5	-15.7
Nonsouth							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	1,614	2,393	1,848	545	-779	-347	-431
Percent	5.5	12.6	20.2	5.5	-7.4	-4.5	-15.6
	20,000 or more urban population						
United States							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	2,085	2,327	1,770	557	-242	-161	-81
Percent	10.7	15.4	24.1	7.1	-5.6	-4.3	-13.8
South							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	744	837	589	248	-93	-61	-32
Percent	10.9	17.1	27.8	8.9	-4.8	-3.6	-11.7
Nonsouth							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	1,341	1,490	1,181	309	-149	-100	-49
Percent	10.6	14.5	22.7	6.1	-6.2	-4.8	-15.6
	Less than 20,000 urban population						
United States							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	265	1,659	1,176	483	-1,394	-515	-879
Percent	0.8	10.1	17.5	5.0	-8.2	-4.5	-15.8
South							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	-9	756	508	248	-765	-269	-496
Percent	-0.1	9.8	18.1	5.1	-8.7	-4.7	-16.0
Nonsouth							
Change 1960-1970							
Amount (000)	274	903	667	236	-629	-246	-383
Percent	1.6	10.3	17.0	4.9	-7.8	-4.4	-15.6

1/ 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties.

2/ Rows and columns do not balance precisely due to rounding.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0044

Appendix table B-3--Components of population change in growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1960-1970 1/

Region	Population		Population change, 1960-1970		Components of population change			
					Natural increase		Net migration	
	1970	1960	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.		Thou.		Thou.	
All nonmetropolitan								
United States								
Total	55,213	52,868	2,345	4.4	5,316	10.1	-2,971	-5.6
Growing	35,452	31,462	3,990	12.7	3,513	11.2	477	1.5
Declining	19,761	21,406	-1,645	-7.7	1,803	8.4	-3,448	-16.1
South								
Total	24,077	23,342	735	3.2	2,627	11.3	-1,892	-8.1
Growing	14,087	12,488	1,599	12.8	1,508	12.1	91	0.7
Declining	9,990	10,854	-864	-8.0	1,119	10.3	-1,983	-18.3
Nonsouth								
Total	31,136	29,526	1,610	5.5	2,689	9.1	-1,079	-3.7
Growing	21,365	18,974	2,391	12.6	2,005	10.6	386	2.0
Declining	9,771	10,552	-781	-7.4	684	6.5	-1,465	-13.9
20,000 or more urban population								
United States								
Total	21,458	19,387	2,071	10.7	2,314	11.9	-243	-1.3
Growing	17,319	15,004	2,315	15.4	1,865	12.4	450	3.0
Declining	4,139	4,383	-244	-5.6	449	10.2	-693	-15.8
South								
Total	7,475	6,741	734	10.9	920	13.6	-186	-2.8
Growing	5,618	4,791	827	17.3	690	14.4	137	2.9
Declining	1,857	1,950	-93	-4.8	230	11.8	-323	-16.6
Nonsouth								
Total	13,983	12,646	1,337	10.6	1,394	11.0	-57	-0.5
Growing	11,701	10,213	1,488	14.6	1,175	11.5	313	3.1
Declining	2,282	2,433	-151	-6.2	219	9.0	-370	-15.2
Less than 20,000 urban population								
United States								
Total	33,755	33,481	274	0.8	3,002	9.0	-2,729	-8.2
Growing	18,133	16,458	1,675	10.2	1,649	10.0	26	0.2
Declining	15,622	17,022	-1,401	-8.2	1,354	8.0	-2,755	-16.2
South								
Total	16,602	16,601	1	2/	1,707	10.3	-1,705	-10.3
Growing	8,469	7,697	772	10.0	818	10.6	-45	-0.6
Declining	8,133	8,904	-771	-8.7	889	10.0	-1,660	-18.6
Nonsouth								
Total	17,152	16,880	272	1.6	1,296	7.7	-1,023	-6.1
Growing	9,664	8,762	902	10.3	830	9.5	72	0.8
Declining	7,489	8,118	-629	-7.7	465	5.7	-1,095	-13.5

1/ 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties. 2/ Less than .05 percent.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Components of Population Change," Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 402, 1971.

0045

Appendix table B-4--Age and sex composition of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
	United States						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	28.3	27.5	27.6	27.4	30.2	30.0	30.8
Dependency ratio 2/	86.5	83.2	79.8	86.3	92.9	91.1	98.2
Sex ratio 3/	96.7	97.5	98.6	96.6	95.1	95.0	95.5
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	26.8	26.4	26.1	26.7	28.6	29.1	25.6
Dependency ratio	80.4	79.0	75.8	82.7	86.2	84.7	97.7
Sex ratio	97.2	98.1	99.2	96.8	93.8	93.9	93.5
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	29.5	28.6	29.4	28.0	30.7	30.3	31.5
Dependency ratio	90.7	87.3	84.6	89.5	94.8	93.3	98.3
Sex ratio	96.3	97.1	97.8	96.4	95.5	95.4	95.8
	South						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	27.9	27.5	28.1	27.1	28.7	28.7	28.7
Dependency ratio	85.8	81.2	78.9	82.8	92.8	90.6	98.5
Sex ratio	95.5	96.7	97.9	95.9	93.8	93.8	93.9
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	26.2	25.9	26.1	25.7	27.5	28.0	24.3
Dependency ratio	79.1	76.0	74.8	71.2	89.1	87.0	104.1
Sex ratio	96.9	98.3	99.8	97.1	92.5	92.5	91.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	28.8	28.7	29.9	28.0	29.0	28.9	29.1
Dependency ratio	89.0	84.8	82.4	86.4	93.7	91.7	98.0
Sex ratio	94.9	95.6	96.3	95.2	94.2	94.2	94.1
	Nonsouth						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median age	28.6	27.5	27.3	27.7	31.8	31.4	33.4
Dependency ratio	87.1	84.5	80.3	89.2	93.1	91.6	97.8
Sex ratio	97.6	98.1	99.0	97.2	96.5	96.2	97.5
20,000 or more urban							
Median age	27.1	26.6	26.1	27.4	29.5	29.9	26.8
Dependency ratio	81.1	80.5	76.3	85.9	83.8	82.8	92.1
Sex ratio	97.4	97.9	99.0	96.7	94.9	94.9	95.1
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median age	30.1	28.5	29.1	28.0	32.6	31.9	34.4
Dependency ratio	92.3	89.6	86.3	92.7	96.0	95.0	98.6
Sex ratio	97.7	98.3	98.9	97.7	97.0	96.6	97.9

1/ 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties.
2/ Persons under 18 years of age plus persons 65 years old and over as a percent of persons 18 to 64.
3/ Males per 100 females.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

00046

Appendix table B-5--Educational attainment, occupational status, and labor force participation of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
	United States						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed 2/	11.2	11.6	12.0	11.2	10.6	10.7	10.1
Pct. white collar 3/	36.5	37.0	39.2	35.0	32.8	33.0	32.1
Pct. males in labor force 4/	66.4	66.8	65.7	68.0	65.7	66.2	64.1
Pct. females in labor force	36.0	37.7	37.9	37.5	33.1	34.2	30.3
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	12.0	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.2
Pct. white collar	40.1	40.6	42.7	38.3	38.0	37.7	40.2
Pct. males in labor force	66.1	66.1	65.0	67.4	66.0	66.1	65.0
Pct. females in labor force	38.1	38.9	38.9	38.9	34.8	34.7	35.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	10.7	11.0	11.4	10.7	10.3	10.4	10.0
Pct. white collar	32.6	33.5	35.1	32.2	31.4	31.5	31.3
Pct. males in labor force	66.6	67.5	66.4	68.4	65.6	66.3	64.0
Pct. females in labor force	34.7	36.5	36.7	36.3	32.7	34.0	29.7
	South						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	9.9	10.3	10.7	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.0
Pct. white collar	33.0	34.1	36.2	32.5	31.3	31.3	31.2
Pct. males in labor force	64.0	64.7	63.7	65.4	63.1	64.1	60.7
Pct. females in labor force	35.7	37.7	37.5	37.8	32.9	34.4	29.3
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	11.0	11.1	11.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	9.8
Pct. white collar	38.3	38.5	40.4	36.8	37.8	37.6	38.7
Pct. males in labor force	63.1	62.6	62.0	63.3	64.5	64.7	63.2
Pct. females in labor force	38.4	39.5	38.6	40.3	35.0	34.7	38.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	9.5	9.8	10.2	9.5	9.2	9.4	8.9
Pct. white collar	30.5	31.1	32.8	29.9	29.8	29.4	30.5
Pct. males in labor force	64.5	66.1	65.2	66.7	62.8	63.9	60.5
Pct. females in labor force	34.5	36.4	36.7	36.3	32.5	34.3	28.6
	Nonsouth						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median school years completed	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.8
Pct. white collar	37.5	38.9	40.8	36.9	34.2	34.6	33.1
Pct. males in labor force	68.2	68.3	66.7	69.9	68.2	68.3	68.0
Pct. females in labor force	36.3	37.7	38.1	37.2	33.3	33.9	31.4
20,000 or more urban							
Median school years completed	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1
Pct. white collar	41.1	41.6	43.7	39.1	38.2	37.8	41.6
Pct. males in labor force	67.7	67.8	66.3	69.8	67.2	67.2	66.5
Pct. females in labor force	38.0	38.6	39.1	38.1	34.7	34.7	34.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median school years completed	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.7
Pct. white collar	34.5	35.6	36.7	34.5	33.1	33.5	32.1
Pct. males in labor force	68.7	68.8	67.3	70.1	68.5	68.6	68.2
Pct. females in labor force	34.9	36.5	36.7	36.4	32.9	33.7	31.0

1/ 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties. 2/ Population 25 years and older. 3/ Professional, technical and kindred; manager, official and proprietor; clerical; sales. 4/ Aged 14 or more years.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0047

Appendix table B-6--Employment by industry of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1970 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
				United States			
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive 2/	11.1	8.4	7.3	9.3	16.5	14.0	24.0
Pct. manufacturing 3/	24.3	26.4	24.6	28.1	20.2	22.8	12.4
Pct. trade 4/	17.7	17.6	17.8	17.4	17.9	17.7	18.2
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.6	6.2	5.5	7.0	8.3	7.8	12.0
Pct. manufacturing	25.8	26.0	24.3	27.8	24.7	25.8	16.5
Pct. trade	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.4	18.9	18.7	20.5
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	14.2	10.5	9.4	11.3	18.7	16.1	25.3
Pct. manufacturing	23.3	26.8	24.9	28.3	19.0	21.8	12.0
Pct. trade	17.2	17.0	17.5	16.5	17.6	17.4	18.0
				South			
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	10.5	7.8	7.6	8.0	14.7	12.3	21.5
Pct. manufacturing	26.9	29.2	26.7	31.1	23.2	26.0	15.4
Pct. trade	16.7	16.6	17.1	16.3	16.7	16.5	17.2
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	9.4	9.0	12.4
Pct. manufacturing	26.3	27.3	25.2	29.2	22.9	23.6	18.0
Pct. trade	18.0	17.8	17.6	18.0	18.7	18.6	19.2
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	12.4	9.3	9.1	9.5	16.0	13.3	22.3
Pct. manufacturing	27.1	30.5	27.9	32.2	23.3	26.7	15.1
Pct. trade	16.0	15.8	16.6	15.3	16.2	15.9	17.0
				Nonsouth			
All nonmetropolitan							
Pct. extractive	11.6	8.7	7.1	10.3	18.2	15.6	26.7
Pct. manufacturing	22.4	24.6	23.5	25.8	17.4	19.9	9.3
Pct. trade	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.0	18.8	19.3
20,000 or more urban							
Pct. extractive	6.6	6.5	5.4	7.7	7.4	6.9	11.7
Pct. manufacturing	25.5	25.4	24.0	27.0	26.2	27.6	15.2
Pct. trade	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.7	19.1	18.8	21.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Pct. extractive	15.8	11.5	9.6	13.2	21.4	18.7	28.5
Pct. manufacturing	19.8	23.7	22.8	24.5	14.8	17.2	8.6
Pct. trade	18.4	17.9	18.2	17.7	18.9	18.9	19.0

1/ 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties.
2/ Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining.
3/ Durable and nondurable.
4/ Wholesale and retail.
Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0048

Appendix table B-7--Income of growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1969 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
	United States						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$7,615	$8,096	$8,346	$7,871	$6,743	$6,955	$6,129
Pct. below poverty level	20.2	17.1	15.3	18.8	25.7	24.0	30.5
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$8,488	$8,707	$8,907	$8,493	$7,601	$7,699	$6,802
Pct. below poverty level	15.9	14.5	13.4	15.7	21.6	20.5	29.8
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$7,063	$7,527	$7,723	$7,376	$6,514	$6,702	$6,060
Pct. below poverty level	22.9	19.6	17.4	21.2	26.8	25.1	30.5
	South						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$6,534	$6,979	$7,162	$6,844	$5,852	$6,041	$5,364
Pct. below poverty level	27.8	23.3	20.7	25.2	34.0	32.0	39.0
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$7,444	$7,639	$7,764	$7,578	$6,797	$6,904	$5,924
Pct. below poverty level	22.2	19.9	18.1	21.5	29.2	27.6	39.6
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$6,130	$6,563	$6,707	$6,466	$5,653	$5,806	$5,306
Pct. below poverty level	30.2	25.6	22.8	27.3	35.1	33.3	38.9
	Nonsouth						
All nonmetropolitan							
Median family income	$8,416	$8,829	$9,001	$8,653	$7,559	$7,746	$6,953
Pct. below poverty level	14.3	13.0	12.3	13.7	17.2	16.3	20.1
20,000 or more urban							
Median family income	$9,022	$9,229	$9,419	$9,014	$8,140	$8,230	$7,399
Pct. below poverty level	12.5	11.9	11.5	12.5	15.4	14.7	20.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Median family income	$7,931	$8,377	$8,484	$8,281	$7,377	$7,553	$6,898
Pct. below poverty level	15.8	14.3	13.5	15.0	17.7	16.8	20.0

1/ 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

0049

Appendix table B-8--Percent of family income from selected sources for growing and declining nonmetropolitan counties by region and level of urbanization, 1969 1/

Item	Total	Growth			Decline		
		Total	Net in-migration	Net out-migration	Total	Less than 10 percent	More than 10 percent
				United States			
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	75.0	77.2	76.9	77.5	70.4	72.4	64.4
Social Security	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.6	5.3
Public assistance	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.2
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.2	79.2	78.8	79.7	78.8	79.3	75.3
Social Security	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.3	3.9
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	72.0	75.1	74.5	75.5	67.9	70.0	63.1
Social Security	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.0	4.8	5.5
Public assistance	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2
				South			
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	76.2	77.8	76.6	78.8	73.7	75.1	69.8
Social Security	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	5.1	4.8	5.8
Public assistance	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.7
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.4	79.9	78.8	80.9	77.9	78.2	75.7
Social Security	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.1	4.3	4.4	3.7
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	74.6	76.2	74.5	77.4	72.5	74.1	69.2
Social Security	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.1	5.3	4.9	6.0
Public assistance	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7
				Nonsouth			
All nonmetropolitan							
Wage and salary	74.2	76.9	77.1	76.7	67.7	70.3	59.3
Social Security	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.5	4.8
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
20,000 or more urban							
Wage and salary	79.0	78.9	78.8	79.1	79.5	80.1	75.0
Social Security	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Public assistance	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Less than 20,000 urban							
Wage and salary	69.9	74.2	74.4	74.0	64.1	66.6	57.3
Social Security	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.9
Public assistance	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7

1/ 2,485 nonmetropolitan counties.

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

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